

THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT AND HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.TERMS:
\$3.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.All Letters on business must be post paid
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line for three weeks—Five cents for each three
subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines
or over; but no advertisement inserted for less
than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

Rates of Toll

On the Wabash and Erie Canal, in Indiana, as es-
tablished by the General Superintendent of said
Canal.ORDERED, That from and after the 15th day of
March, A. D. 1845, on each article of property
transported on the Wabash and Erie Canal, in
Indiana, there shall be charged and collected the
rate of toll hereinafter affixed to such article, in
lieu of the rates heretofore charged.

Property charged with Toll according to weight.

ARTICLES.

On each 1,000 pounds, and in the same
proportion for a lesser or greater
weight of

Ale, and Animals, (domestic) 11 8

Agricultural implements, Bread, Beans, 11 8

Beer, Butter, 11 8

Brooms, Brooms, Bacon, Broom handles, 11 8

Butter, Broom handles, U. S., and 11 8

Barley, Buckwheat, Barrels, and Boxes, 11 8

Clothing, 11 8

Coats, 11 8

Coffins, 11 8

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THE MUSE.

WOODS IN SPRING.

BY ELIZABETH PRATT.

How beautiful! how beautiful!

The forest cool and sweet,

The broad leaves waving overhead,

The moss-tuft at my feet.

The clear brook laughing clear and wild

Amid this world of bliss,

The hazel stooping to its brim

As if it longed to kiss.

And lo! the wild flowers springing round

Among the shadowy leaves;

The glory of the garnered year

Their infant cradle weaves.

How sweetly innocent they look!

All turning to the sky,

As if they had a soul to give

When they fold their leaves to die.

One silver bell—oh! it is mine!

The first one of the year;

I'll press thee to my eager lips,

Sweet flower, how doubly dear!

And list! what music murmuring?

'Tis the poem of the Spring.

The wild and fitful melody

God's little songsters bring.

How thrillingly and sweet it comes—

The air is full of song,

As underneath the trembling boughs

The rich notes gush along.

Soft—soft—! scarce may dare to breathe,

Is this God's temple-dome,

And bends he from the flashing skies

To build an earthly throne?

His finger prints are burning here

On every new-born flower,

The minstrel harpers thronging round

Oh, God! I feel thy power!

Hush, hush, my harp-strings! be ye mute

And still at Nature's voice;

While yet in breathless ecstasy

I'll linger and rejoice.

From the Goshen Democrat.

WHO WILL GO TO CONGRESS?

This will be the great question of interest

among politicians for the year 1845, and it

may be well enough to survey the field of

action before the parties are drawn up for

battle array.

The First District, now represented by

Robert Dale Owen, gave President Polk a

majority of 72, and the prospect for a re-

turn of a Democrat will not be disputed by

any one. So far as we can learn the District

is united upon Mr. Owen for his candi-

date; and well indeed they may be. He

has proved himself one of the most upright

and efficient members ever sent from the

great west, as all admit him to be one of

the most intelligent and talented. His

speeches abound with lofty patriotism, and

thrilling eloquence, and on all subjects he

has been found manfully battling for the

American side. His efforts in behalf of Or-

egon and Texas, and in opposition to the

monopolizing protective policy of the Whig

party, rank him among the first debaters of

the day. He will go back to Congress of

course by an overwhelming vote.

The Second District, represented by

Thomas Jefferson Hendley gave Polk a ma-

jority of 556. Hendley, like a singed cat, is

better than he looks, and in congress ranks

among the first stumpers of the late canvass.

He is industrious, quick witted, faithful to

his constituency, and as true as steel to his

democracy. He has been nominated by ac-

clamation, and will distance the best nag that

can be put on the course.

The Third District represented by Thom-

as Smith the tanner, is a little the closest

race ground in the State, having given Polk

a majority of only 79. We have not learn-

ed whether Mr. Smith will be a candidate

for re-election, although we presume he is

the strongest man that can be started.

He has been an efficient working mem-

ber—has seldom addressed the House,

but has effected more than many a noisy

member, and is justly esteemed for his good

sense, his business habits and unaffected

modesty. If the Lawrence Beacon does

not succeed in disorganizing the whole

district, we shall hope to see him re-elected.

The Fourth District, Caleb B. Smith's,

is decidedly Whiggish, having given Mr.

Clay a majority of 1491. Mr. Smith is de-

magogue enough and has "bolted" though

in his composition probably to secure his

re-election, although for his egotism and vanity

he is justly disliked by many of his party.

The Fifth District, represented by Wm. J.

Brown gave Polk a majority of 1035, and

Bill Brown always runs ahead of every body

else, enough to secure his re-election. Mr.

Brown is emphatically a working member,

man of fine abilities, a good speaker, a cap-

sious teller, and an adept in all the arts and

mysteries of successful legislation. He has

always been found at his post and never

struck his flag to the enemy. The indica-

tions are that he will be nominated without

opposition, and elected much the same.

The Sixth District, represented by in-

vincible Democrat Dr. John W. Davis of

old Sullivan, is the banner district of the

State, having given President Polk a ma-

jority of 1495. Few men enjoy Polk's repu-

tation in Congress than Dr. Davis. Having

been placed at the head of one of the most

important committees, that of Public Lands,

he has had an opportunity of forming an ex-

tensive acquaintance, and is already sug-

gested as the probable Speaker of the next

House, a compliment alike honorable to him

and to the State he represents. He will be

elected beyond doubt.

The 7th District, now represented by

Joseph A. Wright, Democrat, gave a Whig

majority of 1090. Mr. Wright was returned

to Congress by a plurality of three, owing

to a division in the Whig ranks. Mr.

Wright has proved an active, efficient mem-

ber, fought zealously for the Cumberland

Road and continuation of the Wabash & Erie

canal and other interests of the State. We are

[Since this article appeared in the Democrat,

Mr. Brown has received an appointment in one of

the public offices at Washington City, and will

not of course be a candidate for re-election.

A convention is called to nominate a candidate

for the 5th district.]—Ed. Sentinel.

sorry to learn that owing to the unsettled
state of his business at home, he declines be-
ing a candidate for re-election. The Whigs
will probably gain a member in his place.The Eighth District, represented by John
Pettit of La Fayette, gave a Polk majority
of 814, and is good again for a Democrat.
Mr. Pettit is a man of talent, an energetic
speaker, a devoted Democrat, and an effi-
cient member. His opposition to the system
of hiring and paying chaplains with the peo-
ple's money, has given a few croakers an op-
portunity of denouncing him as an "infidel
dog," but we believe it has not affected his
popularity at home. He will probably be the
candidate and be triumphantly elected.The Ninth District, said to be represented
by Samuel C. Sample, gave Clay a majority
of 263. We are sorry to say that his ineffi-
ciency in Congress has sadly disappointed
the hopes of his friends who placed him there.
His draining the Kanawha, marsh was a
dry subject—his potato resolution yielded
a poor crop, his efforts to exclude Iowa and
Florida from the Union was a signal failure,
and his great constitutional argument against
the admission of Texas was never appreci-
ated by more than one individual, and he by
no means a friend of the Judge. The peo-
ple generally have made up their minds to
try a new man—the Democracy are in fine
spirits and eager for the fray, and with Char-
ley Cathcart, or any other good man, we shall
give the coburn a grand fight; and that we
shall be successful in our confident expecta-
tion to knock the trollers of the Hon. Judge from
under him.The Tenth District represented by An-
drew Kennedy, gave Polk a majority of 207.
Kennedy has been nominated for re-election
by acclamation, and cannot fail of success.
With four years experience in Congress, an
enviable reputation as a debater, and tact
and talent equal to the occasion it is rank
fully for the Whigs to dream of defeating
him, with either Ewing or the oft defeated,
never despairing Thompson.So then the Democracy of Indiana enter
upon the campaign of 1845, flushed with
victory and with fair prospects of carrying
eight of the ten Congressional districts, and
this too when in the spring of '41 little Andy
was our sole representative. Putting the
worst face upon it the Whigs can under no
circumstances carry more than three or four
districts. We concede Wright's and Culeb-
B. Smith's and those only.Let every Democrat do his duty—let him
be ready at the word "Go!" and with our tri-
umph in August we shall place Indiana on a
standing with her Democratic sisters, as
firm as the granite rocks of New Hampshire.From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
What shall we do with our Sons?
PROFESSIONS.We recently alluded to some capital re-
marks made by the Hon. John S. Skinner,
in the course of an address delivered at Wil-
mington, in which he complained of the dis-
position so prevalent, not only in large cities
but in country towns and villages, for fathers
to urge their sons to abandon agriculture as
an employment, with the object of becoming
lawyers, physicians, merchants, &c. The
complaint is well founded, and we are glad
to see that the subject is exciting due atten-
tion. The profession of the law, it is ad-
mitted on all hands, is over-crowded, while
even if it were not, the chances of eminence
in that difficult and arduous avocation, are
scarcely equal to one in a thousand. The
Boston Transcript says, that the "number of
undergraduates at the Cambridge Law
School, amounts to about 160, who are to
branch off in various directions, more than
half of whom, we doubt not, will be glad
enough to relinquish the profession, as chance
may offer any more lucrative employment.It seems that at a recent session of the Su-
preme Court of Ohio, at Columbus, no less
than eighty applicants were admitted to prac-
tice; and at Cincinnati, immediately subse-
quent, upwards of one hundred! At Utica,
New York, there were recently seventy-one
admissions to the bar, and by late enactments
by several of the State Legislatures, entire
commonwealths have been admitted to the
privileges and prerogatives of Attorneys at
Law, with the simple and single qualification
of "correct moral deportment."The editor of the St. Louis Gazette says,
that even in that city, the bar is over-crowd-
ed, and asks—"if it be not worthy of some
little consideration with 'candidates for ad-
mission,' whether the law, after all, does ex-
hibit those brilliant attractions to whose illu-
sions they have been accustomed, in fancy,
to yield? Is it not worth their while to ask
the question, whether one of two natural
qualifications are not absolutely and indis-
pensably requisite to success—1st. An ab-
sorbing taste for the technicalities of the law
for its own sake, amounting almost to pas-
sion, and indomitable industry, perseverance
and endurance; 2d, a splendid endowment
of talent and genius, qualifying its possessor
to achieve the most magnificent triumphs of
oratory and argument." He goes on to add,
that "unless one or the other of these quali-
fications may be claimed, together with un-
doubted hereditary and constitutional health;
and a 'heart' which years of 'hope deferred'
cannot 'make sick,' it is his decided convic-
tion, all things considered, that agriculture,
the mechanic arts, commerce, manufacturing,
civil engineering, or any honest means of
livelihood to which attention may be turned,
or a term has been applied—is preferable to
the law."This is all sensible and to the purpose.
The bar is not only overcrowded, but the
case is similar with the medical profession,
as they are called, are completely
thronged. The affection and ambition of
parents, induce them, to prefer arduous and
elevated paths for their children, and in some
cases too, when the minds and tastes of the
youthful aspirants are better suited to other
pursuits, and when moreover, such pursuits
hold out superior chances of personal inde-
pendence, worldly prosperity, peace of mind,
and general happiness. All see the error in
cases of neighbors and friends, but are apt tobe blind to their own partiality and weakness.
All, moreover, are apt to fancy that their
children are endowed in a peculiar manner
with lofty qualities of intellect, which only
require to be directed to the most arduous
paths of literature, science, and the arts, to
secure distinction and glory. The mistake,
we repeat, is in the majority of cases, one of
affection, and although often mingled with
vanity and pride, it is also frequently associ-
ated with a most laudable kind of ambition.
Far better, moreover, to make even a boy of
limited or feeble capacity, a lawyer or doctor,
than to bring him up to no calling whatever,
—or, in other words, to make him a candi-
date for the almshouse, or worse. Only the
other day we heard of the case of a good-
hearted mother, who had petted and spoiled
her boy to such an extent, that on her sudden
decease, the youth, who was in his twentieth
year, found himself almost helpless, without a
trade, calling, or profession, and surprised
as well as appalled, when told that for the
future, he would be compelled, in a great
measure, to depend upon his own efforts.
The latter evil is one of so serious a nature,
and appears to be increasing so rapidly in
this country, that we hope to see it discussed
in an enlightened and liberal spirit, and with
the object of exciting inquiry and reflection,
and of thus leading to a reform.In the country, where parents should en-
deavor to give their sons as good an educa-
tion as possible, they should hesitate in per-
mitting them so readily to abandon the pur-
suit of agriculture, which is a noble, industri-
ous, and elevating employment, for the pur-
pose of visiting cities, and becoming lawyers
or doctors, with little or no prospect there-
after. In the cities and towns it would be
better for many lads who are now sitting at
higher pursuits in one sense, to acquire a
thorough mastery of some trade, business, or
occupation, by which they might, at all times,
if industrious, obtain an honest livelihood,
and the knowledge of which would by no
means retard the development of any peculiar
genius they might possess, or spirit of enter-
prise by which they might be animated.Franklin was a printer, but he was not the
less a philosopher. Sir Richard Arkwright,
whose inventive genius gave such an impulse
to the cotton manufacture, was for many
years a barber. James Watt, whose agency
in improving and perfecting the steam engine
has immortalized his name, was at the age
of eighteen an apprentice to a mathematical
instrument maker. So with many other of
the great ones of the earth—the eminent and
the deathless in reputation.The parent who neglects to qualify his
child for independence and ability to earn a
livelihood at the age of twenty one, neglects
his most important duty towards his child.
Instead of making him a useful and service-
able being, one who can by his hands and
his head take care of himself as well as pro-
vide for a family, should he have one, said
parent, by inculcating habits of idleness or
notions of false gentility, without the ability
to sustain such notions in a practical manner,
positively unfits him for his duties as a citi-
zen, and exposes him to temptations and
trials, which under other circumstances he
would altogether escape or successfully resist.

THE NEW RATES OF POSTAGE.

After the 1st of July next, according to
the recent act of Congress, the rates of post-
age will be as follows:

On Letters—

Single letters, or any number of

pieces not exceeding half an

ounce, 300 miles or less, 5 cts.

If over 300 miles, 10 cts.

Drop letters (not mailed), 2 cts.

For each additional half ounce or

part thereof, add single postage

thereto.

On Newspapers—

Newspapers of 1900 square inches

or less, sent by editors or pub-

lishers from their places of pub-
lication, any distance not exceed-</

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1845.

For Congress—10th District,
ANDREW KENNEDY,
OF DELAWARE CO.

Allen County Convention.

We hope the democrats will remember the Convention to be held here on the 10th May. Let us have a general attendance, and perfect success. Let us have a general attendance, and perfect success. Let us have a general attendance, and perfect success.

If any township neglected appointing delegates at the time of the township election, let them do it at once. Let us have a full and fair representation, and let every township, by its delegates, participate in its deliberations.

Washington Township.—The following delegates were appointed to represent Washington in the approaching County Convention: Messrs F. S. Aylwin, Thos. Lyons, Lawrence O'Neil, Hubbard Nickerson, George Phillips, Samuel Sowers, James Donahoe.

ASTOUNDING VICTORY IN NEW YORK!!

Whiggery and Nativism knocked into a Cocked Hat!!



A DEMOCRATIC MAJOR ELECTED IN NEW YORK CITY BY SIX THOUSAND MAJORITY!! FIFTEEN OUT OF SEVENTEEN WARD'S CARRIED BY THE DEMOCRATS!!!

At the Charter election in New York, on the 8th inst., the Democrats achieved one of the most brilliant and decisive victories on record. Win. F. Havemeyer, democrat, is elected Mayor by a majority of about 6000 over Harper, native, and double that over Selden, whig. There were about 43,000 votes given, of which Havemeyer received nearly 24,000, Harper 16,000, and Selden 6000!! Havemeyer had a majority in every ward, except the third and fifth; and democratic Councilmen were elected from all the wards except these two, which elected whigs. The poor used-up natives have not elected a single officer. We have all along expected that the democrats would redeem the city, but we never for a moment indulged the idea that they would make so thorough a job of it as a clean sweep as this. Nativism is knocked as cold as an iron wedge, and will never more raise its hateful head.

Those among the whigs in this city, who last fall thought they had discovered in the native faction the elements of a new and powerful party which would overthrow democracy, will now see their mistake. We would venture a bet that none of those who then talked so loudly about not being any longer whigs but natives, will be found at our August election to avow that they ever entertained such sentiments.

THE RAIL ROLLING!!

BROOKLYN ELECTION. In Brooklyn, too, the whigs and natives are a used-up community. Thomas G. Tallmadge, democrat, is elected Mayor, beating the whig candidate 1329 votes, and the native 1600. They have also elected ten Aldermen, the whigs six, and the natives four!! Nativism is among the things that were.

Still Better, and more of it.

ALBANY REDEEMED. John Keese Paige, democrat, is elected mayor of Albany by a majority of 27 votes. Last year the whigs had a majority of 624!! The vote was the largest ever given in Albany, being 364 more than last year. The common council remains same as last year—9 democrats to 11 whigs—the whigs having succeeded in electing one Alderman by a bare majority of 5 votes, another by 9, and another by 13. Mr. Paige had a majority in six of the ten wards.

And a kick for the falling Native Whigs!—In Newburgh the entire democratic ticket is elected over the united forces of whiggery and nativism. Last year the natives carried Williamburgh by 207 majority.

Sickness.

There has been much sickness in this neighborhood for a few weeks past, causing the death of some of our best citizens. The complaint is the most common pleurisy, but does not yield to the usual remedies. It usually commences with a chill, succeeded by acute pain in the sides and breast. Typhoid symptoms set in, and the sufferer unless relieved is usually carried off in six to eight days. It is, we understand, a species of Bilious Typhoid Pneumonia. The same complaint is prevalent in several parts of Michigan, and also on the Wabash Valley. An exchange paper contains the following notice of a malady in Illinois, which we should judge to be the same; but the course of treatment there recommended has not been found successful here, and it may be owing to that cause that the complaint has been so "fatal" in Illinois. Blood-letting has invariably been found injurious to those attacked here, and nearly all who were bled died.

COLOR PLAGUE.—This species of congestive fever is quite fatal in Illinois. It commences with a chill, runs its course in a short time, assumes a typhoid form and terminates in death. It requires energetic treatment; copious blood-letting, strong hot brandy toddy, plasters to the stomach and feet and leeches, have been successfully tried. Sarsaparilla, as a cathartic, and followed by quinine, have been useful.

Discriminating Tolls on the New York Canal.

The committee in the N. York Legislature, to which was referred the memorials of the Buffalonians and others, praying for discriminating tolls to be levied on Western produce going through the Welland canal, so as to make it pay as much for using a small part of the N. York canal as is charged on produce carried the whole length of the work, has very properly reported against the justice and expediency of the measure. Chancellor Kent has given an opinion that such a course would be unconstitutional. So we presume the matter is settled, and if the Buffalo Forwarders expect to monopolize the western trade, they will have to accomplish it by fair and honorable competition with those on the other routes.

Memo. L.—We understand that at the late annual commencement of the Philadelphia Jefferson Medical College, the honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon Dr. W. V. Snider, of this city.

Removals from Office.

The President is proceeding in the work of changing the holders of the public offices in Washington, with due caution and deliberation. The removals, so far, have been mostly of men who have enjoyed the spoils of office for years—leeches who have fastened on the body politic so long that they have almost come to be considered as having a prescriptive right to live at the expense of the public. The course of the President meets the warmest approbation of his fellow citizens generally. Those who are removed, of course, and their immediate friends, grumble pretty considerably, and seem to think it hard that they should not be continued in office for life. The Madisonian also makes a wonderful poor mouth when a Tyler man is removed; and the whig papers, as a matter of course, raise the cry of "proscription" every time the axe of the political guillotine falls—but this is no more than might be expected. In 1840, when they came into power, they boldly proclaimed their intention of removing all democrats from office, and justified such a course as being necessary and proper. Now, when the democrats, in their turn, make a moderate use of the power of removing foes from office, and putting friends in their places, or replacing some old office holder by one who has not yet tasted the public bounty, the act is denounced as arbitrary and unjust.

"The Coon Skinner"—Who wants to take it?

The publication of a new volume of this campaign paper, will be commenced by Messrs. Chapman on the 1st May next, and continued until after the August election—terms 25 cents per copy. The Coon Skinner, as is well known, has rendered such aid to the democratic cause in this State, that it is needless to urge its claims on the public. Those who wish to take it had better leave their names and cash at our office immediately.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Pittsburgh in Ruins.—We learn by a letter received by one of our citizens from Pittsburgh that a most destructive conflagration occurred in that city on the 10th inst. From 700 to 1000 houses, stores, warehouses, &c., many of them filled with valuable merchandise, were destroyed. The Monongahela Bridge and the Monongahela House were destroyed. The site of the fire covers an area of about 60 acres, running a quarter of a mile up the river, and extending from Market street four squares back.

Loss of the Steamboat Swallow.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—The splendid North River Boat Swallow, struck on a small rock opposite the city of Hudson, on the night of the 7th inst., and was totally destroyed. She broke in two, the bow being firmly fixed on the rock, and the stern sinking. The steamboats Rochester and Express, which were a mile or two astern of the Swallow, seen came up and rendered every assistance to the passengers. Several boats also put off from the shore for the same purpose. Before they arrived, however, several passengers had been swept off the wreck, and many others were drowned in the cabins. Fourteen dead bodies had, at our last accounts, been taken from the upper state rooms, the only ones which had yet been approached. There were 250 passengers on board at the time of the catastrophe, not more than two hundred of whom have since been heard of. It is therefore highly probable that at least 50 individuals have met with a watery grave.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM RHODE ISLAND!!

Charles Jackson, the liberation candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of 115 over the other old Alderman Governor. Mr. Jackson is a whig, but is in favor of wiping out the stain from the State of Rhode Island by the immediate & unconditional liberation of Gov. Dorr, and this was made the issue in the election. Byron Dinnon (Algerine) is elected Lieut. Gov., and the Algerines will have a majority of 27 in the Legislature; but as the people have spoken so plainly on the question of liberation, we think the Legislature, though they have the power, will not dare to thwart the will of the majority by refusing to co-operate with Gov. Jackson in liberating Dorr. Henry Y. Cranston, whig, is re-elected to Congress from the Eastern district, without opposition. L. H. Arnold, independent, is elected from the western district, over Elisha R. Potter, the late incumbent. The Providence Gazette says, "The people in electing Mr. Jackson, have emphatically declared for Liberation, as that was the single issue upon which he went into the fight; and though a majority of the Legislature may be against us, we do not believe a signal expression of popular will, will be disregarded by that majority; but that Mr. Dorr will at the May session, be discharged from his loathsome cell, and that this State will again be permitted to return to the peace and tranquility, which characterized it in old times."

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Roger J. Baldwin, whig, is elected Governor by about 1500 majority over all others. Four whig Congressmen are elected—James Dixon from the 1st district, Samuel D. Hubbard from the 2d, J. A. Rockwell from the 3d, and Truman Smith from the 4th. The whigs will also have a majority of 11 in the Senate, and about 30 in the House. The coon is not quite dead in the land of wooden nutmegs.

Hon. Jacob Thompson has been re-elected by the Governor of Mississippi U. S. Senator, in place Hon. R. J. Walker.

More Trouble in the Whig-woman.

It would seem that this is not the only Congressional district in Indiana, in which the Whig party is blessed with a superabundance of Congressional timber. In the 7th district two whig candidates—Mr. McGaughey and Dr. Stevenson, late Speaker of the House—are already out, and more are coming. The Rockville Olive Branch, a whig paper, says:—

"We learn to our surprise and deep regret, that the harmony of the Whig party in this Congressional District is seriously threatened. We have among us it would seem, too many great men—too many fit to go to Congress and unwilling to stay at home. Doctor Stevenson, of Putnam county, is announced in the Greenleaf Visitor as a second candidate for Congress, and is now publicly an avowed rival of Mr. McGaughey; and we understand there are two or three others ready to enter the lists and compete with them both!! Shame!! Shame!! Out upon such Whiggery, we say!! But the remedy is fully within the power of the unambitious private citizens—the rank and file of the Whig party. Let them stand firm. Let them not be thrown into confusion by two or three selfish, office-seeking individuals. Let them take the remedy into their own hands and apply it, for we are sure they can do it. All is not lost that is in danger. They can at once set aside these office-seekers, who would sacrifice the whole District, rather than not to obtain office. This we believe they ought to do."

Reduction of the English Tariff.

We give below an interesting letter, showing the reductions proposed to be made in the English Tariff, and the effect on American products. It is rather a strange anomaly that men in this professed liberty and enlightened country, should contend that a nation can be benefited by prohibitory or protective taxation, when the example of England, which has given that system a full and fair trial, shows conclusively that in proportion as restrictions are removed, commerce and manufactures flourish. The governments of the old world, which we are accustomed to look upon as being altogether behind the genius of the age, are taking the lead, in liberal and enlarged views, of our free and enlightened government, while progressive America is actually retrograding, and adopting the obsolete exploded errors which they have cast aside.

As regards extent, without a parallel in the history of Manufactures. Sugar.—An average differential duty of 10s. per cwt. in favor of the Colonial produce is still retained, but Muscovado and Brown Clayed Sugars are to be admitted at a lower duty than a White Clayed. This distinction is likely to be in favor of Louisiana Sugar, which being all Muscovado, will be admitted at a duty of 23s. 4d., while the free labor produce of Java, (which is looked to as the source of our supplies next in importance to our West India Colonies) being all Clayed, will pay 28s. on the finer qualities. Under the new arrangement, therefore, an opening is afforded for Sugar of American produce. The present value of the best samples of Louisiana is 30s. a 24s. per cwt. in bond.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.—The duty of 6d. per cwt. on Ashes is now removed, but the trade in them will be benefited to a larger extent by the remission of the duty on Glass.

The increased manufacture of which will cause a large demand, especially for Pearls. A more rigid and regular inspection of the United States Ashes would bring them into stronger competition with Canadian, and secure higher rates for New York brands.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—March 1.

The anticipations expressed in our advice of the 3d ult., that some change would be made in our tariff in the present session of Parliament, and that the change so made would be favorable to the extension of our trade with America, have both been fully realized. The annual financial statement of the Government was submitted to Parliament on the 14th ult., and contained the following propositions contingent on the Income Tax being retained for three years longer;—the removal of the Excise Duty on Auctions and on Glass and Glass manufactures to 15 per cent valorem—the total repeal of duties on all Exports;—and 430 articles now included in our tariff of Imports, and an important modification of the Sugar Duties. We gave a detailed statement of these alterations; the greater proportion of the articles on which the duties are remitted, ranging from the general heads of Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Seeds, Skins, Cabinet Woods, &c.—the others are specified below.

Molasses, British Plantation . . . 5s. 3d. per cwt. The duties are to come on the following articles: Spermaceti . . . 1st Jan. 1849. Spermin Oil of Foreign Fishing . . . 1st Jan. 1849. Train Oil or Rubber do . . . 1st Jan. 1847. Whale Fins of foreign tacking . . . 1st Jan. 1849. The following are the new Import Duties now chargeable on the undernamed.

Isinglass . . . 5s. per cwt. Oils, Chemical, Essential or Perfumed is perf. Specified Camphor . . . 5s. per cwt. Soda . . . 5s. do. Turpentine, above the value of 15s. per cwt. 2s. 6d. do. . . . 5s. do. The following Articles to be free of Duty: Ashes and Alkalies (all); Almonds, bitter; Alnus; Asphalturn or Bitumen; Balsams, all; Bark Tanning, Drying and Drug Basket roots; Berries all; Bones all; Birds, Singing; Bronze, Works of art; Bristles; Bulrushes; Cabinet and Furniture Woods, all; Canals; Cane, all; Canoe-hull or Indian Rubber; Chalk; Chip or Willow for Plaiting; Chestnuts; Conks, Culin, and Cinders; Cinnamon; Cork; Cotton Yarn.

Drugs, all kinds; Dye Woods and Dye-stuffs; Down and Feathers for Beds, in Beds, or otherwise.

Earths, all kinds, for Painters use.

Fabrics, all, undressed; Flax and Tow or Cordilla of Hemp and Flax, dressed and undressed; Flocks; Flower Roots; Furs and Skins, undressed.

Glue clippings or waste of any kind fit only for making Glue; Grasses; Gravel; Tallow; Guano; Gums, all; Gun Stocks, in the rough, of wood; Gunpowder.

Hair, all kinds; Heath for Brushes; Hemp, dressed, rough or undressed, or any other vegetable of the nature and quality of undressed Hemp and applicable to the same purposes; Hides, dry and wet, all kinds, tanned or untanned, not otherwise dressed; Horns of Cattle; Hoops of Wood; Horns, Horn-Tips and pieces of Horns.

Ink, unwrought; Iron, bar and hoop; Iron and Zinc in the first stage of manufacture.

Jewels, Pearls, and all precious stones, unset.

Lard; Katten; Dito; Shavers; Lavender; Sowers; Lead Ore, Red White, Black and Chromate of Lead; Rosin; Leeches.

Minerals, all kinds; Metal, Bell Metal, Cast Iron; Minerals and fossils; Mother of Pearl shells.

Nails, Nuts, all kinds.

Oil, animal and vegetable, except those specified above; Ores, all kinds, except Copper; Orange peel and Lemon peel.

Painters' Colors, unmanufactured; Palm-leaf; Pitch and rosin, Plaster of Paris; Plaiting fit for Hats or for Bonnets.

Quicksilver; Quills; Gosses and Swan. Quills; Rags; Old Ropes, &c.; fit for paper making.

Seeds, all kinds except Clover; Saltpetre; Silk; Raw, Knobs or Husks, and waste of Silk; Skins and Furs, undressed; Spunge; Staves; not exceeding 72 inches in length, 7 inches in breadth, nor 31 in thickness; Steel, unwrought and scraps; Stone, in blocks, shaped or rough scalped.

Tar; Tarraz; Teasles; Teeth Elephant and Sea Animals; Torsals; Tortoise-shell or Turtle Shell, unmanufactured; Turpentine, if not above the value of 15s. per cwt. Vanadium.

Water, Mineral; Wax, Bees' and other, bleached and unbleached; Weld and wood; Whale Fins, from British Colonies; Wood, for ship building;—Birch, hewn, not exceeding 8 inches square, imported for the sole purpose of making herring barrels for the use of the fisheries; Wool, Cotton, Beaver, cut and combed, Mohair, Raw Linen.

These changes are to take effect from the time of their receiving the sanction of Parliament, and as the various propositions have met with general acceptance through out the country, there is no doubt of their being immediately effected. In noticing the items in the above enumeration, which by the alteration of duties are likely to become more extensive articles of import from America, the first in importance is the great staple, Cotton Wool;—the removal of the duty from which (amounting as it does to 12s. per cent on its present value) will contribute materially to the further growth of the Cotton Manufacture of this country, already

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LETTERS FROM OREGON.

The following brief extracts from letters written by a young settler of ours, residing in Oregon, are not without interest:

WILLAMETTE FALLS, July 12, 1844

I should like to have you here, but do not think you could content yourself to live in such a wild country. It is very pleasant in summer, and especially the spring is delightful. It is now 12th of July, and we have had garden vegetables over a month. The present crops look fine, and all promises well for the future.

This is a fine country for a poor man, that is, if he keeps himself employed. But I will own that this is no place for a lady. I think if the old bachelors had each a good fine Yankee girl, the country would improve much faster. We are very well however, as it is. I suppose there are twenty men to one female.

I intend sowing about 20 acres in wheat this fall, which will produce about 300 bushels, which will support me for some time. Our Legislature has just adjourned, after making some very wholesome laws. If the United States do not soon extend her laws over us, we shall declare ourselves independent. We are rapidly advancing, and Oregon bids fair to excel her neighbors on the other side of the continent. Even with our own small resources, we are going fast, and look for a great advancement when there is capital brought into the country.

Provisions are high at present, but will be lower the present season. Beef is worth \$6 per hundred, fat \$4, pork \$12.50, and butter 20c. per lb., and cheese the same. This country has the advantage over the producing States, viz: the stock is fed wholly by pasture. They range the whole winter and are never housed. There are acorns in abundance for swine. You have only the trouble of killing and cutting up your beef for market. To be sure the rivers are not in a good state for navigation at present, but a small amount will make them so. Vessels ascend as high as Liverton on the Willamette, within ten miles of the Willamette Falls, and vessels drawing less than 9 feet can come within three miles of the Willamette town.—Salem (Mrs.) Gazette.

The Peoria Register contains the following letter from Oregon, which though brief is quite explicit, and contains much interesting information. It will be seen that young as the country is, works of internal improvement are already in progress.—Dr. McLaughlin having commenced the construction of a canal round the falls of the Willamette.

"The harvest is just at hand, and such crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas and potatoes, are sown, if ever seen in the States, that of wheat in particular—the stalks being in many instances as high as my head, the grains generally much larger (I would not make extravagant say they were as large again) as those grown east of the mountains. The soil is good and the climate most superior, being mild the year round, and very healthy, more so than any country I have ever lived in the same length of time. Produce bears an excellent price—pork 10 cts.; beef 6 cts.; potatoes 50 cts.; wheat \$1 per bushel. These articles are purchased at the above prices with great avidity by the merchants for shipment, generally to the Sandwich Islands and Russian settlements on this continent, and are paid for mostly in stores and groceries, the latter of which is the produce of these Islands, particularly sugar and coffee, of which abundant supplies are furnished.

"Wages for laborers are high—common hands are getting from one to two dollars per day. It is with difficulty men can be procured at these prices, so easily can they do better on their farms.

"The plains are a perpetual meadow, furnishing two complete new crops in a year—spring and fall—the latter remaining green through the winter. Beef is killed from the grass at any season of the year. If you have any enterprise left, or if your neighbors have any, here is the place for them.

"Dr. McLaughlin has just commenced a canal around the Willamette Falls, which he expects to complete in two years, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. Our Legislature (of the lower house, of which I have the honor to be the Speaker,) which has just finished its session, granted the Doctor a charter for 20 years; he entered into an agreement to complete the canal for boats of 13 feet in width to pass in safety; the whole to be completed in two years, as above stated. (He has a number of hands now engaged in its construction, and no doubts are entertained of his ability to complete it. He is constructing a large fine mill, with four run of burrs, which will be ready for business in a few days. He has already two saw mills in operation at the falls. Every thing is flourishing in this country.

Yours, respectfully,

M. M. MCARVER.

From the Detroit Journal.

CANADIAN RAILROAD.—We are happy to learn by a correspondence in the "Chatham Gleaner" that the subject of constructing a railroad from Windsor (opposite this city) to the Niagara river, is again being agitated in the province. There can be no doubt that this work, making a connecting link between our Central railroad and the New York and Massachusetts roads, and thus forming an almost unbroken chain from Boston to Chicago, would yield a profitable and increasing revenue.

It appears that two charters have been obtained for a railroad from the Niagara river to a point nearly opposite Detroit. One is to keep the lake shore, through Talbot street, Lung Point and Fort Erie; while the other will pass through the chief towns, viz: Chatham, London and the Thames, Woodstock, Oxford, Brantford, Hamilton and St. Catharines to Queenston.

PLANK ROAD IN CANADA.—The experiment of planking public roads has been successful in an eminent degree in Canada. One between London and Port Stanley, 30 miles long, is already finished; and another now constructing between Port Dover and Hamilton, 50 miles long, and still a third between London and Hamilton, 90 miles in extent, are now under contract. They are laid for a single and double track,—the expense of the former being \$3000, and the latter \$4000 per mile. The roads already constructed are expected to last ten years.

Why do not some of the people of the 'states' try the experiment, or test the matter in some form on their Atlantic cities?

LADY EDITOR.—Miss Jane Van Vleet edits the "Star of Freedom," a Liberty paper, in Niles, Michigan. A contemporary justly says "who does her knitting and sewing."

Passes.—The N. York Tribune, Whig,

has the following paragraph:—"At this moment any young man can buy twice as much clothing for a winter's work as he could half a century ago."

To which the New York Morning News pertinently replies:—"Now, a man who could buy at all half a century ago is in our estimation no longer a young man. However, we will overlook this inaccuracy in the language of our cotemporary, and ask what was the price of a steam passage to England half a century since? Thirty years ago the price of Pig Iron in England was \$70, in 1843 it was \$9.70. Did our art produce the fall. Thirty years ago Cotton yarn in England was 96 cents per lb., it is now 24 cents. Did our tariff produce the fall or did the reduction of the duty in England from 60 per cent to 10 per cent produce the fall. In Liverpool at the latest dates, 32 inch shirting, weighing 7 lb. 10 oz per piece of 48 yards, sold at 9 shillings, or 47 cents per yard, a corresponding article sold here at 11 cents. Hence 3 yards for a shirt made of the Liverpool article would cost 14.1 cents, of the American article 33 cents. Difference 18.9 cents tax imposed per shirt by the present tariff. This tax is deducted from the wages of the shirt maker! and is paid to a factory stockholder for the earnings of a steam machine!"—Baltimore Republican & Argus.

THE EFFECTS OF THE TARIFF.—The British cotton goods sent to the United States in 1843, amounted to 15,882,120 yards—1844 to 22,270,857 yards—cotton thread in 1843, only 401,978 pounds and in 1844 it amounted to 579,796 pounds. From the statement it will be seen, so far from the importation of cotton goods being diminished by the high tariff, they have largely increased. The tariff does not benefit American manufactures by preventing importation. How then are they benefited, or protected by it? If they are protected at all, it must be by raising the price of the manufactured article, and if it raises the manufacturer's article, it is an injury to the consumer, if it does not "any way it can be fixed."—St. Mary's Sentinel.

GREAT LAND SALE.—We find the following interesting paragraph in one of our exchange papers:—"The land in question, we believe, was never worth the tax upon it,

CLEVER P. MORGAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC
 May be found at Bigler & Edgerly,
 23 story of Smith & Marston's building,
 of Columbia and Chatham streets.

THE NOVELIST'S
Vade Mecum
 AND
Farmer's Companion
 ———
 WE WRITE FOR CLERGY, AND PRACTICE FOR
 THE first number of a new series of
 bearing the above title, will be published
 on subscription, on 30th September, first day of
 next. Were we to take the pains to give
 numerous indications of its utility, it
 speak from our personal experience and
 of usefulness. "Think about it without

...and, almost upon the confines of civilization, we had personal intercourse, not only with those who have received the name of "missionaries," but frequently with the real missionaries.

**Traditions and Legends,
THEIR CUSTOMS, RELIGIOUS OPINIONS,
Etc.**
We have recently secured the co-operation of several western writers of acknowledged ability and hope to be able to present, in our latest numbers, the names of a host of Western writers. Those who start with us will be found to have the spirit capable of wielding the pen with

and beauty, good-will literature of the East, the effeminate, and often puerile, in the East of the eastern literati. The son of a statesman, *Legends and Poems* which we will not attempt to furnish our readers, will supply them for the loss of "plumage"—the natural quality of eastern magazines. A want of it will compel us, for a long time, to publish the *Non-Com* undressed beyond the "Tale of Genji." In typographical neatness and in the choice of illustrations, we will be found second to none. The first volume, may be mentioned a new and better tale, entitled "The Tale of Genji."

To prevent our neighbors of that time from reacting to this anticipation, and to avoid any unjustly declared a national and international "Exposition" precedent (it may be possible to remark that the late announced were not a nation, nor will they be published, in a proceeding, revenge of any ancestor from German truth. There is no body of people in this country, however, whose history is not

entertaining stories, having facts for their
 tories. Another valuable literary quality
 work will be its absorbing

Sketches of Prairie Life

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
 will be found rich collections of practical
 information suited to the farming interests of the
 State. It need not feel disposed to enumerate a long
 string of promises of what we desire to do.

The **FAIR MEASURE AND COMPASSION** was printed in the usual magazine form; each one contains 24 full, large pages, printed on paper of good quality, and will be envelopes addressed to you.

7 for 10; 17 for 20; 30 for 40.
We will not pay postage. Address
F. A. C. FOREMAN
Feb. 8, 1945. West Buffalo, N. Y.

HARDWARE—A general assortment
being off extremely low. A. B. MILLER

TWEEDS.—Just received and for sale
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS

DOWN SHEETING.—a large stock
of very little above New York prices,
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS

LONG REEL COTTON YARN, EATON
45s. &c.—Just received and offered for sale
by HAMILTON & WILLIAMS

general assortment, including all sizes and barrel from grooved and square transoms, Swedish iron and best quality English, for sale by

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS

The following goods just received and for sale:—Roller Embs and Padlocks for Carriages, a few sets Brass Buzes &c

PAK HAMMERS, CARTRIDGE AND RIFLE
 apply at
P. P. BAILEY'S
 April 21, 1844. Hardware Store

COFFIN—Just received and for sale by the bag or at
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS

CASH FOR WHEAT—At Hamilton & Williams' New Store, Corner of Clinton

EASTERN SOLE LEATHER—Of the
quality, just received and for sale by
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS
GARDEN SEEDS, all kinds, by the p
or paper.
A. B. MILLER
State of Indiana, Allen County,
J. Dutton J. Allen Clouse

William G. Ewing, George Ewing, Charlotte Walker, George B. Walker, et al. In Chancery February 7, A. D. 1934

on for Judges of the said Allen Circuit Court before the first day of the next term thereof, to be taken at the Court House in said county on the second Monday in July next, and to answer or demur to said bill, the same was then conferred as to her, and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.
 T. G. JONES, Clerk A. C.
 LEWIS & WALPOLE,
 Att'ys for complainant.

State of Indiana, De Kalb County,
Probate Court of De Kalb County, Indiana
High Maxwell, administrator of the estate of Re-
becca Maxwell, dec'd, vs.
Johanna Maxwell and Mary Maxwell.
SHE and Johanna and Mary are hereby
advised that the said High Maxwell, admin-
istrator, on the 18th day of November,

equitable interest of Edward Maxwell, and
 the land mentioned in said petition, and
 the measure of the prayer thereof, on the first
 day of May term of said court, ask for him-
 self said interest, or so much thereof as is
 necessary to pay the debts of said decedent.
 MOTT & MORRIS,
 Attys for Plaintiff.
 March 10, 1845. \$1 00

FOR SALE,
26 inch Circular Press cut SAW, with
and gearing all complete for water power
Also, a choice lot well-seasoned FIREWOOD
24 and 18 inches. Any person taking
ple can buy it cheap.
Also, a first rate Heavy Carriage HORSE
all in harness. A large Cart, set of harness
&c. For particulars inquire of the Proprietor.

The best yet Cheapest Ladies' Book.
PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE.
NATIONAL MAGAZINE.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
EDITED BY MISS STEPHENS.

PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE is now on hand, and is a very desirable addition to the library of every lady. It is published weekly, and contains a large amount of interesting and useful information. The illustrations are of the highest quality, and the writing is of a high standard. The price is very low, and it is a book that every lady should have.

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SALERATUS, A. B. MILLER would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of saleratus, and will be able to supply them with a first rate article at the lowest rates.
He is located at the corner of Main and Second streets, and is open to the public.

Splendid and Fashionable Furniture and Chairs!
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he has just received a large quantity of the most splendid and fashionable furniture and chairs, and is now open to the public.

SAW LOGS WANTED.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he is now open to the public, and is now open to the public.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he is now open to the public, and is now open to the public.

Removal.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he is now open to the public, and is now open to the public.

School Books.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he is now open to the public, and is now open to the public.

City Mill Flour.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he is now open to the public, and is now open to the public.

Notice to Emigrants.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he is now open to the public, and is now open to the public.

Splendid Farm for Sale.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he is now open to the public, and is now open to the public.

NEW AND IMPROVED GUN MANUFACTORY.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he is now open to the public, and is now open to the public.

THE TERMS.
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Land for Sale.
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15 Tons Sole and Upper LEATHER.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he is now open to the public, and is now open to the public.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he is now open to the public, and is now open to the public.

1250 sides Spanish and Slaughter Sole Leather, Oak and Hemlock.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he is now open to the public, and is now open to the public.

1000 sides Upper.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he is now open to the public, and is now open to the public.

100 sides Calf and Kip Skins.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he is now open to the public, and is now open to the public.

Briddle and Harness Leather at ways kept on hand.
The undersigned has the honor to announce that he is now open to the public, and is now open to the public.

COFFEE.
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Opposition is the Life of Trade!
The People's interest and our Glory!
KNOW ALL Whom it May Concern; that THE PEOPLE'S CASH AND PRODUCE STORE, is the place against the world for Bargains!! Our motto is still the same—Small Profits for Ready Pay.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia,
and the large Manufacturers of New England, have all contributed to supply our well known establishment with THE BEST ASSORTMENT, and HANDSOMEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE GOODS IN INDIANA!!

Polk-Men and Clay-Men—Whigs and Democrats!
An important election has been held by the citizens of Allen and adjoining counties; the official returns are all in, and the people by a large majority have declared that the

People's Cash and Produce Store,
there are more goods sold, more bargains given, than at any other establishment in Indiana.

We advertise CHEAP GOODS, and a single visit will convince that there is no humbug about it. Among the many inducements offered we have on hand a large quantity of Simons' best AXES, which will be sold extremely low, warranted 30 days. Indigo and Madras, Wash and Loaf Sugar; Tea and Coffee; Rice and Tobacco; Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Cotton Chain; Tickings and Checks; Prints and Muslins of every style and quality, which by treaty we are authorized to sell at manufacturers' prices.

Our goods must and will be sold at such prices as will defy competition. All who wish to save money by purchasing unhard of bargains, come and convince yourselves. Call at the corner corner of Jones new Block, where you see the long white flag with black letters on it. We shall always be ready, morning, noon, or night, to show our goods, whether purchases are made or not.

JONES & HARTMAN.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF Fall and Winter Goods, Groceries, &c.

A. B. MILLER is now receiving a full supply of goods calculated for the approaching season, and making his stock one of the best and most complete ever offered in the place. To ensure a ready sale of so heavy a stock, he offers his goods at the LOWEST PRICES, by which heavy can be afforded, and purchasers will therefore be purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS.—A large and complete stock of Broad Cloths, Pilot and Beaver Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Linseys, &c. Alpaca, Merinoes, and Cassimeres; white, colored and domestic Flannels; Blankets; Calicoes, best and latest styles; Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. A splendid assortment of Shawls, all prices and qualities. Trimmings and Fancy Articles, in great variety. Perfumery, Brushes and Stationery. Ladies' city-made Slippers and Gaiters, &c. &c.

Seal-skin, Canada Fur, and Cloth Caps, newest styles, very low. He has in his employ first-class workmen, who make up the best of leather, and he can with confidence recommend these articles as equal to custom work, and cheaper than can be had elsewhere. Quakers' wear; China, and Glassware; an unusually heavy stock, embracing dinner and tea sets, Pickers, Towels, Dishers, &c. Also, STONE WARE, Jugs from one quart to four gallons—well filled, if required.

GROCERIES.—He is also receiving a full supply of fresh Groceries—Honey, Young Honey, and Gumpowder Tea; Oatmeal, N. O. Clarified, Loaf and Granulated Sugar; Molasses; Spices, ground and whole; Tobacco, Wines and Liquors, &c. which are warranted of the best quality, and will be sold cheap. Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs. White lead, paints and colors, sperm and kerosene oil, indigo, annatto, turmeric, capsaicin, &c. &c.

HOLLOW WARE.—A large assortment of Hollow Ware, such as Kettles, Spiders, and other articles, all of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. The whole are of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.

PRODUCE of all kinds, Furs and Deerkins, Ashes, Black Salts, &c. taken at the highest rates in exchange for goods. Fort Wayne, Nov. 16, 1844.

NEW GOODS.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS are now receiving their FALL STOCK of GOODS, a large and general assortment, including almost every article needed in Town or Country, all of which they will sell as low as can be found in the market.

Their Stock embraces every variety of **Staple and Fancy Dry Goods:** Among which are Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Flannels, Tickings, Alpacaes, Merinos, Linseys, every variety of Prints, new style Heavy Sheetings, Wicking, Hosiery, Cotton Yarn, lace and short Rib. ALSO—

at reduced prices: Very good Rio Coffee at 10 cts. per pound at retail, and lower by the bag; Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Indigo, Saffron, Pepper, Spice, Madder, Cayenne and Common Tobacco, Raisins, Blackberries, Codfish, &c. &c. at corresponding low prices. ALSO—

Crockery and Glass Ware, a general assortment; Also, Boots & Shoes, direct from the Manufacturers; Also, Eastern Saddle Leather.

HARDWARE.—Consisting in part of Grain Saws, Scythes, Spades, Traces, Chains, Axes, Saws, Ropes, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Goggles, &c. &c. ALSO—

Junata Iron and Nails of every size and the best quality, together with Swedes Iron, Steel and Eastern Nails. Best Pittsburgh Glass of all sizes kept constantly on hand. SALT, fresh from the works, cheaper than ever before sold at Fort Wayne.

WANTED.—Almost every kind of Country Produce, such as Beans, Peas, Potatoes, &c. &c. Two highest prices in cash, better, Tallies, Ginseng and other Roots, Flaxseed, Oats, &c. &c. Two highest prices in cash.

Cash paid for good Wheat, at all times, delivered at the City Mill, adjoining their Store, on the North side of the Canal, 120 yards West from the entrance of the Canal Road, and the same distance East from the Graham Road as you come into the City from the North, just before crossing the Canal Bridge.

Country Merchants can replenish their Stocks of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c. at a small advance on New York Prices. Fort Wayne, Aug. 31, 1844.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory. Columbia St. opposite A. B. Miller's Store.

JOS. STANFORD returns thanks to his numerous customers for the patronage he has received since his commencement in this place, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the East a heavy stock of

Sheet Copper, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, &c. &c. which he will make up to order into any articles in his line which may be called for. He has also received from Buffalo, and offers very low for Cash, a general assortment of

Cooking, Parlor, and Box Stoves, comprising various sizes of the

Improved Premium, & Hot-Air Cooking Stoves. The attention of house-keepers is particularly called to these Stoves, which are superior to any other offered here, being cast at the Arcrole Iron Works in Buffalo, and are heavier and the metal much superior to Eastern Castings.

HOLLOW WARE. Pots, Kettles, Tea Kettles, Ovens, Spiders, Griddles, &c. &c. from the same Foundry, a very superior article, remarkably light and smooth.

He also keeps on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF TIN WARE, &c. made of the best stock and in the most workmanlike style, which he offers at low as articles of that quality can be purchased in the Western country.

Fort Wayne, August 31, 1844.